Sl. No	Project	Location	Fuel	Capacity (MW)	Capacity addition in X Plan (MW)	XI Plan (MW)	Status	
6.	Sipat STPP Stage-I	Chhattisgarh	Coal	1980	-	1980		Work is progressing satisfactorily.
7.	Barh STPP Stage-l	Bihar	Coal	1980	—	1980		Work is progress ing satisfactorily.
8.	Bhilai Expansion Power Project —Joint Venture with SAIL	Chhattisgarh	Coal	500	—			Work is progressing satisfactorily.
9.	Korba-lll	Chhattisgarh	Coal	500	500	—		Work is progressing satisfactorily.
10.	Koldam HEPP	Himachal Pradesh	Hydel	800	—	—		Work is progres-sing satisfactorily
11.	Loharinag Pala HEPP	Uttaranchal	Hydel	600	—			Work is progressing satisfactorily.
	TOTAL:			10070				

* on best effort basis.

Effect of privatisation on power distribution

†1445. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that situation has become wrose after the privatization of power distribution;

(b) whether Government have formulated any comprehensive action plan to tackle the power crisis in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government have formulated any action plan for accelerated disposal of the complaints of the consumers; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) Distribution of electricity has been privatized only in NCT of Delhi and Orissa.

Under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, distribution of electricity is a licensed activity. The State Electricity Regulatory Commissions grant

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

licenses for distribution of electricity. Under Section 86(1) of the Act, SERCs have been entrusted the function of specifying and enforcing standards with respect to quality, continuity and reliability of services by licenses.

The Government of NCT of Delhi has privatised distribution in July, 2002. The overall power supply position in Delhi has improved over the years and the energy and peak shortage reduced from 1.9 per cent and 9.2 per cent in year 2002-03 to 1.5 per cent and 3.3 per cent respectively in year 2005-06. However, there have been instances of increased shortages during certain periods of the year as was the case during April, 2006 and early part of July, 2006.

According to the assessment made by the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC), privatization in the NCT of Delhi has been helpful in the following ways:

- At the time of privatization, the Government of NCT of Delhi was giving as assistance about Rs. 1200 core every year to the Delhi Vidyut Board. This has since got substantially reduced to about Rs. 138 crores to TRANSCO in year 2005-06. Now the Government of NCT of Delhi is only spending on the capital expenditure plans of the Generating Companies and the Delhi TRANSCO Limited. This implies that additional funds are now available with the Government for other development schemes. The Government, however, has spent a nominal amount on providing subsidy to certain groups of consumers in accordance with Section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003. For example, for 2005-06, the Government of NCT of Delhi spent about Rs. 91 crore for subsidising the power tariff for domestic and agricultural consumers.
- The Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses (AT&C) have come down from 50% in 2002 to about 35% (provisional) in March, 2006. The distribution companies have achieved the targets for loss reduction.
- Load shedding in million units have reduced from 558 million units in 2001-02 to about 176 million units in 2004-05.
- Distribution Transformer failure rate has reduced from 15% in 2002 to about 1.5% per annum in 2005.
- Response time for attending to consumer complaints and for giving new connections has come down considerably.
- The available options for payment of electricity bills has increase manifold. In the annual rating undertaken by the Ministry of Power through

independent rating agencies ICRA and CRISIL, Delhi power sector has been rated 3rd best in the country in year 2006.

In Orissa, the following have been reported by the Orissa Electricity Regulatory Commission (OERC) after privatization of distribution:—

- AT&C losses have come down from 56.06% in 2000-01 to 45.11% in 2005-06.
- Government of Orissa has gained Rs. 1572 crores during the period of 1996-2003 due to power sector reforms and it has not been providing any subsidy to power distribution sector since 1997.
- Consumer tariffs have also not been increased since 2001-02.

OERC in its order has appointed Special Officers for looking the affairs of the Discoms and has also issued notices to Discoms as to why proceedings should not be initiated for cancellation of licence.

The Order of OERC was partially stayed by the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (ATE) to the extent that the Special Officers cannot interfere with the day-to-day functioning of the these companies.

(b) and (c) Government has taken the following initiatives to augment the power supply position in the country:

(i) The Electricity Act, 2003 has removed entry barriers to different segments of the electricity business with the objective of promoting competition which will lead to significant benefits to consumers through reduction in capital costs and the efficiency of operations. Generation has been delicensed and open access in transmission has been provided. Open access in distribution is being introduced in phases.

(ii) Government has taken an initiative for facilitating development of ultra mega power generation projects of about 4000 MW capacity each, using super critical technology, at pit head/coastal sites under the tariff based competitive bidding guidelines.

(iii) During the Tenth Five Year Plan, 16,910 MW of generation capacity has already been added. Above 39,000 MW capacity is under execution.

(iv) The National Electricity Policy lays maximum emphasis on full development of the feasible hydro potential in the country and 6230 MW hydro capacity has already been commissioned in the Tenth Plan so far.

(v) Partnership for excellence programme for improving Plant Load Factor (PLF) for poorly performing thermal power stations in the country.

(vi) Creation of National Grid to transmit power across various regions of the country.

(d) Electricity Act. 2003 provides for setting up of Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum by every distribution licensee in their respective areas of operation. The Act also provides for constitution of the Ombudsman by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERCs). The main function of the Ombudsman is to look into the non-redressal of grievances by the Grievance Redressal Forums.

Status of power projects in Karnataka

1446. SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPPA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power projects in Karnataka pending for last five years;

(b) the details of proposals received from Government of Karnataka; and

(c) the reasons for delay in sanctioning new power projects in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) As per the Electricity Act, 2003, there is no requirement of license for thermal generation. However, the schemes for setting up hydro generating stations by any generating company involving an estimated capital expenditure exceeding the prescribed limit are required to be submitted for concurrence of Central Electricity Authority.

Detailed Projects Report (DPR) of two hydro electric projects *i.e.* Mahadayi (320 MW) and Gundia (400 MW) were received in Central Electricity Authority for concurrence in the last five years. Out of these DPR of Mahadayi HEP was returned in Aug., 2002 for tying up of essential inputs/clearances etc. The response of the State Utility is still awaited. The DPR of other project *i.e.* Gundia has been received recently on 12.7.2006.